

## THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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NEWS ITEMS, NOTICES AND REPORTS MUST BE SENT TO THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK, IF THEY ARE TO APPEAR IN THE CURRENT NUMBER.

TRANSIENT NOTICES, FIFTY CENTS FOR EIGHT LINES, EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGER SPACE AND PERMANENT PLACES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

In the death of Ex-Governor Randolph, New Jersey loses one of her most distinguished citizens. He was a man of strong character and unquestioned honor. During the three years of his term as Governor, from 1868 to 1871, he was most watchful of the public welfare, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the people of this State, without regard to party. His election to the United States Senate was more agreeable to Republicans than the selection of any other man who was then named for the position would have been. This was not because he was a partisan, for the fact is that he was a most uncompromising Democrat; but it was because he was an upright, manly foe, who engaged only in honorable warfare, and could recognize manliness in his opponents as well as in friends. Mr. Randolph was in the prime of life, being but 58 years of age, and his unexpected death is a shock to all who knew him.

## THE RESULT.

The result of the election in this State is just about what was expected a few weeks ago. Within the ten days immediately preceding the election a new hope was born to the Republicans, and they thought that circumstances pointed to a defeat for Abbot and a victory for Dixon. In this they were mistaken, for Abbot is chosen Governor by a vote which shows that New Jersey is still Democratic and that her Democracy is of the kind that endures everything for the sake of party.

The State Senate is Republican, standing 12 to 9 Democrats, and thus holding a very great check upon any nominations of the Governor, which require the confirmation of the Senate. When Mr. Abbot proposes to "reward the workers," it will be well for him to remember that a Republican Senate stands charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that a decent regard be had to the question of fitness as well as to the claim for rewards.

The Assembly is Democratic by a small majority, but with the upper house in the hands of the opposition, their capacity for harm is limited very effectually. The vote polled in Bloomfield was a large one, being 988. The vote on Congressmen last year was only 826, though the vote on Governor in 1880 was 1,135.

The majority for Dixon was 346, and shows that our people were determined to manifest their approval of their candidate.

## MARTIN LUTHER.

Four hundred years have passed since the son of Hans Luther and of Margaretha, his wife, was born into this world. Few names survive their own generation, but this name has lasted out nearly four centuries. It is a fact due, not to this man's transcendent genius, but to the greater fact that Hans Luther's son was the Voice of his age crying for freedom of thought. In the days of Abelard this had been true, but it was still truer in the time of Martin Luther.

What has not the German nation owed to him! Around his name has crystallized that independence of investigation which is synonymous with the best scholarship in every period of history. To his version of the Bible, the language of his nation dates back. His translation of the great hymns of the Latin Church has preserved—for his own people and for us—those expressions of worship which a narrow bigotry might have otherwise interdicted altogether. To him is due that intelligent patronage of education by which grew up, in course of time, the heroic age, who kept their "watch on the Rhine" until that fateful morning when the most brilliant people of Europe

tried the stuff of which the kinsmen of the great Reformer were made. Then, in the clench of a combat all the more severe because it had been deferred, it was apparent that France needed what Germany had long ago attained, namely, the power of individual self-respect and the free home life which has indeed been a kind of Teutonic inheritance, even from the days of the yellow haired warriors who stood against the spears of Caesar's Roman veterans.

In a certain sense every great man owes his greatness to the fact that he is the incarnation of some thought or principle which the world—for all its badness—will not readily suffer to die. This is notably true in respect to Luther. He embodies in his single self the profound elements of that success which has placed German erudition and German poetry in the lofty position which they now occupy. The name of Luther is also instinctively associated by us with every poetical and musical advance which Germany has made.

It is no wonder, then, that in this and other lands the friends of religion, of pure homes, of education, of song, and of a broad and genial charity, have been gathering and anew commending to the admiration of the civilized world the character and acts of the Mighty Monk. That is a vitality as glorious as the famed vigor of olive or yew, which, after these many years, still keeps this renowned fresh in the memory of mankind. But as those trees get their life from roots which are deep and hidden in the earth, so this man's honor comes out of the reality and truthfulness of his nature—a nature to which every true heart in all the world is akin.

He was a man mercifully protected, by his big heart and big body, from querulousness and petty fault-finding. His heart was invariably right even if his head was now and then wrong. His mistakes are few enough for one to count them easily; it has taken four hundred years to amplify his merits as they deserve. But there is nothing which will bear his name further yet down the stream of human thought like the words and melodious music of his own hymn, *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott!* For the sake of art Germany will sing the *Lorelei Lied*; for the sake of patriotism she will chant the *Wacht am Rhein*; but for her faith's sake she will never cease to sing that God is a strong tower to whom she may ever turn and be safe.

## TRADES UNIONS.

The increasing number of workmen, especially in our cities, has made the question of labor organization a vital one for our country. In England and upon the Continent, labor has long been struggling for a more favorable division of profits, with varying success. Our own experience is new, and outside the business community few can be said to have formed a decided opinion. Under such circumstances the publication of a novel, bearing upon the social phases of the matter, must necessarily attract attention. Such a novel is the "Bread-winners," now considerably advanced towards completion in the *Century*. Of unknown authorship, it deals with the characters involved from an independent standpoint—showing the foibles and inconsistencies of each, and the dangerous nature of the disputes involved. By this presentation of the matter two points are made clear: that the societies are in some cases ruled by ignorant and mercenary officers, and that they do not scruple to invite even to murder in order to attain their ends. It is but natural that such a conclusion should be bitterly resisted by the labor unions and those in sympathy with them. Some of our more recent strikes, although upon a large scale, have been conducted with little destruction of property or violence of any sort. But this may have been due rather to the character of the workmen than to the moderation of their leaders. It will not soon be forgotten that in the great railroad strikes of 1877, neither property nor life was spared.

The influence of this attempt to open the eyes of those who are being misled will be watched with interest. The "Fool's Errand," by Judge Tourgee, had a distinct influence upon the people of the North in the campaign of 1880; and the novels of Charles Dickens and Charles Reade were frequently the means of promoting reforms, not only in administration, but among the people themselves.

Of another kind is the discussion undertaken by Mr. Henry George in his book on industrial depressions—"Progress and Poverty." Starting from a point distinctly in sympathy with the laborer, he yet reaches the conclusion that trades unions can never permanently improve their condition. He says:

"So that practically—even in countries like England, where the lines between different trades are much more distinct and difficult to pass than in countries like the United States—that which trades unions, even when supporting each other, can do in the way of raising wages is comparatively little, and this little, moreover, is confined to their own sphere, and does not affect the lower stratum of unorganized laborers, whose condition most needs alleviation, and ultimately determines that of all above them."

As to the evils of strikes, he also says: "A strike, which is the only resource by which a trades union can enforce its demands, is a destructive contest—just such a contest as that to which an eccentric, called 'the Money King,' once in the early days of San Francisco challenged a man who had taunted him with meanness—that they should go down to the wharf and alternately toss twenty dollar pieces into the bay until one gave in. The struggle of endurance involved in a strike is, really, what it has often

been compared to—a war; and, like a war, it lessens wealth. And the organization for it must be like the organization for war, be tyrannical. As even the man who would fight for freedom, must, when he enters the army, give up his personal freedom and become a mere part in a great machine, so must it be with workmen who organize for a strike. These combinations are, therefore, destructive of the very things which workmen seek to gain through them—wealth and freedom."

Confronted with this direct testimony of writers working from different standpoints, workmen must judge of the comparative advantages secured to them by these organizations.

They are, at least, accompanied with dangers which it were well to avoid.

## TIME TABLES.

Carefully corrected up to date.

DELL, LACK & WESTERN RAILROAD.  
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## TO NEW YORK.

Leave Montclair—6:08, 7:14, 7:55, 8:47, 9:32, 11:00 a.m.  
12:50, 1:40, 2:40, 3:50, 4:10, 5:25, 6:15, 6:40, 11:55 p.m.

Arrive New York—6:23, 7:30, 8:10, 9:02, 10:08, 11:18 a.m.  
1:30, 1:50, 2:57, 3:17, 4:28, 5:30, 6:37, 10:06, 11:22 p.m.

Arrive New York—6:30, 6:50, 8:40, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50 a.m.  
1:40, 2:40, 3:50, 4:10, 5:25, 6:15, 6:40, 11:50 p.m.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York—6:30, 7:30, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 a.m.  
12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:50, 4:10, 5:25, 6:15, 6:40, 11:50 p.m.

Leave New York—6:40, 7:22, 8:10, 9:05, 10:13, 11:13 a.m.  
1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:13, 6:30, 6:50, 7:45, 8:45, 10:28, 11:28 p.m.

Arrive Bloomfield—6:51, 7:53, 8:21, 9:17, 10:24, 11:24 a.m.  
1:24, 2:55, 4:24, 5:24, 6:15, 7:45, 8:40, 9:14, 11:24 p.m.

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Leave Upper Montclair—6:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:47, 10:47 a.m.  
1:28, 4:45, 5:45, 6:50, 7:50 p.m.

Leave Montclair—6:33, 7:02, 7:55, 8:53, 10:53 a.m.  
1:34, 3:47, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50 p.m.

Arrive New York—6:38, 7:07, 7:50, 8:40, 10:40, 11:40 a.m.  
1:39, 3:52, 4:55, 5:55, 6:55 p.m.

Arrive Upper Montclair—7:04, 7:33, 8:26, 9:24, 11:24 a.m.  
1:40, 3:53, 4:56, 5:56, 6:56 p.m.

Also a Saturday train from New York at 12 m., for the accommodation of theatre-goers, arriving at Montclair at 1:25 a.m.

Sunday trains from New York at 8:45 a.m. and 6:15 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.  
Leave New York—6:30, 8:30, 12:00 a.m., 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:30 p.m. Leaves 2d St., 15 minutes later.  
Arrive Bloomfield—6:40, 8:40, 12:10 a.m., 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:40 p.m.

Arrive Montclair—7:04, 9:04, 12:34 a.m., 4:04, 5:04, 6:04, 6:54 p.m.

Arrive Upper Montclair—7:06, 9:06, 12:36 a.m., 4:06, 5:06, 6:06, 6:56 p.m.

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